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LABOR FAVORS SYSTEM BASED ON TWO PARTIES

British Liberals to Be Eliminated Is Proposal—Electeering Is Local

PROMINENT LIBERALS SUPPORT MR. BALDWIN

Sir John Simon Attacks Conservatives' Protection Program on Western Tour

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 23.—The election has resolved itself into a soldiers battle, where every man acts according to the exigencies of his own particular contest. This applies especially to the Liberals, who are even fighting in some cases for Conservatives against Labor and in others for Labor against Conservatives. Five prominent Liberals, including Sir Alfred Goodwin, formerly vice-president of the National Liberal Council, and Sir Richard Lodge, history professor of Edinburgh University, today published a strong appeal in support of Stanley Baldwin.

The other hand, Sir John Simon, who it will be recalled, at one time seemed likely to compete successfully with Mr. H. H. Asquith for second place to Mr. Lloyd George, has withdrawn his leadership, starts today upon a tour in western England specially to attack the Conservative's protection program.

So serious is this onslaught that Mr. Baldwin is to make a rapid tour on the eve of the poll through Lancashire, to reply. Labor's attitude in this connection is also bilateral. Avowedly it opposes the Liberals even more ardently than it does the Conservatives.

Labor's Hope of Winning

A Labor headquarters official interviewed yesterday said: "The sooner we have but two parties and no Liberal Party, the better."

The same official, however, admitted that in 31 constituencies Labor's hopes of winning depend upon obtaining Liberal support. Labor's position in these circumstances is so difficult that it is obliged to blow hot and cold toward the Liberals in different places. Electeering is thus tending to become local in its scope, and Government speakers do less than ever speak of general questions and more than the benefits to individuals at home from the Labor policy.

Speaking at Shettleston, Glasgow, last night, for example, John Wheatley, Minister of Health, promised a reduction in the pension age to 65, with the probability of a substantial increase in pensions, to which the London Times for the Conservatives today retorts that this does not accord with the statement made by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, who pointed out that to reduce the pensionable age to 65 would cost "about £1,000,000 annually."

Rowdiness at Meetings

Much continues to be heard of rowdiness at election meetings which Sir Alfred Mond, last night, attributed to a revolutionary tendency to convert itself into a movement by sheer propaganda." Viscount Astor and Sir Robert Horne are amongst those about town last night. This is reacting, however, by no means uniformly to the advance of the party the interrupters represent.

This is exemplified in the case of Henry Hogbin, who was elected for Battersea last election after being compelled to abandon all his meetings on this account—a course he said last night he will repeat this year unless his opponents are guilty of similar rowdiness. This was after the windows of his residence had been broken by a stone. It should be added that rowdiness is not favored at Labor headquarters, witness the authoritative official leaflets issued at Greenwich last night declaring "Good Labor men are good sportsmen and give opponents a fair hearing."

Both Sides Confident of Winning Paisley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
GLASGOW, Oct. 23.—Paisley is the point hereabouts at which the most important local contest is being waged. Paisley is an industrial town of 90,000 inhabitants about seven miles from Glasgow. Labor, claiming that last year's defeat was due to a split in the vote, is confident of sending its candidate, Michael Westcott, next Wednesday. On the other side, it is generally agreed that H. H. Asquith can easily account for enough Liberal and Conservative votes to carry the seat.

The issues most prominent in the campaign meetings here are the Liberal-Conservative pact, unemployment, housing and the Russian loan. Lady Bonham-Carter, Mr. Asquith's eldest daughter, at a Liberal meeting the other night ridiculed the attempt of Russia, where capitalism is supposedly abolished, to secure financial assistance from capitalist England. She quoted Lord Kirkwood, one of the Scottish Labor candidates, that 75 per cent of this money would be spent on the Clyde.

"How very wise the Prime Minister was," she added, "to keep that fact dark when he traveled through Birmingham and Lancashire, promising the people there that they, too, would get a part of the loan."

So unprecedently surely have many of the campaign meetings in and around Glasgow been that the local magistrates threaten to take stern measures if the rowdyism continues.

Coolidge Asks Business Men to Give Service

Preservation of Initiative and Enterprise Their Duty, He Tells Them

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (P)— Preservation of initiative and enterprise is the primary thing which we have to do in our country, President Coolidge told the executive committee of the New York Business Men's Republican Association, who called at the White House.

Freedom of initiative and enterprise, carries with it, the President said, an obligation upon every business establishment to give "service" as well as goods to consumers. Declaring the economic system of the Government "fundamentally sound," the President criticized those who emphasize "out of all due proportion" its abuses. Correction of these abuses, he held, lies outside the hands of those administering government and, and only he added, can prevent the necessity of Government intervention.

"Already they have made great advances in this direction," he continued. Their sense of responsibility has made steady growth during the last two score of years. We no longer hear the expression of indifferent attitude toward the relation of business to the people. The merchants and manufacturers today are seeking to deliver something besides their goods; and they are delivering it with pride. That new something is the sense of service to the community.

"In the lines of real progress, to tear down a system under which so much of genuine progress has been accomplished in so short a period, merely because the minor defects that have not yet been entirely eliminated, would be a policy of destruction. We need not fear that the American community will commit itself to such a policy. It is the long expressed genius of the American people to pull up, to construct. That genius was never more vigorous, never more intent on exercising itself now than it will continue to do the Conservatives.

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GREEK ARRESTS BY TURKS CEASE

Subcommission to Control Future of Hellenes in Constantinople

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 23.—After determined action by the mixed commission for the interchange of populations, arrangements have been concluded under which the forcible arrest of Hellenic citizens in Constantinople has ceased for the time being. The commission, last night, agreed to appoint a subcommission to control the fate of those arrested (the reported total reaches 35,000) and to be able to establish that they are not exchangeable by documents of evidence regain their liberty forthwith. Those Greeks who arrived after 1913 are to be released in order to make preparations for their departure and where necessary to obtain passports from the subcommission at a rate not exceeding 200 daily.

Consideration of the status of those whose situation regarding exchange remains unsettled—naturally the great majority—reverts to the commission, and they will likewise be responsible for a decision. Thus the Turks technically recognize the illegality of their actions, although the fact remains that by taking the law into their own hands they have again gained their immediate objective.

Registers Complicated

It will be remembered that the issue raised concerns whether the Hellenes must have been registered on Turkish registers prior to 1913 or were merely able to prove their arrival in Constantinople before that year. Considerable numbers it is a case of legal or actual domicile or ability to prove their residence in the country.

Improving, Says Fletcher

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Italy, who called on President Coolidge today, stated when he left the White House, that conditions in Europe were greatly improved and continuing better. The Dawes plan had been received with great favor by European governments and peoples, he said.

He was particularly familiar with the position taken by Italy and Belgium in reference to the Dawes plan, and had found the new premier of that country was doing all they could in co-operation with the Reparations Commission in its efforts to carry out the provisions of the plan.

The people and governments of Europe have a very good feeling toward America, Mr. Fletcher said, and wherever he had been he had found this good sentiment expressed.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1924

General

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FAITH IN REICH SHOWN BY LOAN CHEERS EUROPE

Recent Oversubscription Inspired the Discouraged Nations, Says Young

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—"Nothing could be more helpful to the restoration of confidence and hope to the discouraged people of Europe than the magnificent expression of faith shown in the over-subscription of the German loan." This was one of the statements by Owen D. Young, agent-general of reparations, in a cablegram read today at a luncheon of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce in connection with the meeting of the eastern division of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The message from Mr. Young stated that he had received not only the full co-operation of the German Minister of Finance as president of the Reichsbank, in carrying out the Dawes plan, but also the co-operation of the French and Belgians in the occupied territories and of the English and Italians in all matters affecting them.

"The Major Problems

"If this spirit can be maintained," he declared, "the Dawes plan will work well all over irrespective of whether it is good or bad. Most ardent supporters believe or say bad, its worst enemies charge. With this spirit of co-operation, the world plan will succeed, without it the plan will fail."

"Three major problems must be solved if Europe is to be completely rehabilitated," said William H. Booth, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, "and should have the serious consideration of the business interests of this and other countries. These problems include:

(1) the determination of the aggregate amount of German payments

to be made by Germany in the form of reparations, the amount of the debts from one European country to another in their relation to such repayment payments; and

(2) the transfer of obligations of debtor Germany, existing in gold marks, to the credit of the creditor nations under reparations in the currency of the creditor nation or of the currency of any nation to which the creditor nation may desire to make payment."

Work of Rehabilitation

At a late date, he added, when the proper foundation is laid, the debt of these countries to America will have to enter. The work of rehabilitation has just begun and only the foundation has been laid by the adoption of the Dawes plan in the opinion of Mr. Booth, who has recently returned from Europe. The work to be done is to make the reparations independent of that of the Pennsylvania ways and means committee of the Republican National Committee.

New contributions of \$10,000 each were made from firms in Wilmington, Del.; Frank A. Munsey, New York publisher; Ordway Mills, Representative from New York, and Frank W. Stearns of Boston, friend of President Coolidge.

Individual contributions ranged from 10 cents to \$12,500, being one subscription of the latter amount from William Nelson Cromwell of New York City. One donation of \$20,000 was received from the Union League Club of Philadelphia, which the committee was told yesterday by Edward T. Stotesbury and others, had been given to the cause of the Social Democrats.

Contributions in the sum of \$5000 were made by Col. William B. McKinley of Illinois, Max D. Stein of New York City, Mrs. and Mrs. Alexander of Boston, and W. P. Murphy of Chicago. Miss Helen Clay Frick of Pittsburgh is listed as giving \$2000 and Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador to Germany, \$2500. Other contributions included: H. S. Bovard, Greenburg, Pa.; John M. Jamison, Greenburg, Pa.; H. E. Emelin Roosevelt, New York, \$1000; W. P. Draper, New York, \$1000; B. G. Dawes, Pure Oil Company, \$1000; R. G. Dawes, Coopersburg, \$1000; Theodore G. Konas, Kansas City, \$2500; Hubert G. Adams, Kansas City, \$2500; William Volker, Kansas City, \$2000; F. H. Lathrop, Birmingham, Ala., \$2500; Grant Ridgeway, Chicago, \$1500; F. S. Terry, Cleveland, \$2658; B. G. Tremain, Cleveland, \$2658; E. L. Ford, Detroit, \$1000; W. G. Goodrich, Chicago, \$1000; Edward Mallinckrodt, St. Louis, \$1500; Charles Deering, Chicago, \$1400; James Deering, Chicago, \$2600; Warren Wright, Chicago, \$3500; William C. Sprout, Philadelphia, \$100.

The disbursement report of the New York and Wilkesboro offices for Oct. 11 and Oct. 12, respectively, shows the Chicago office spent \$158,742, and the New York office \$35,444. The Chicago office expenditures include an advance of \$10,000 to the Republican Committee of Cook County, and \$10,000 to the Cook County Campaign Committee; and \$14,900 to Bert O. Cady, National Committeeman of Michigan.

The New York expenditures included \$50,000 to the New York State Republican Committee, \$15,000 to the New York Senatorial Committee and \$5,733 for moving pictures.

Tell Us Truth—Keep Whisky Away, Pleads Indian Before First Vote

Billings, Mont., Oct. 23.

APEALING for honorable, honest campaigning and voting, Chief Plentycoats of the Crow Nation stirred his audience to enthusiasm at a political meeting here last night addressed by Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois. Surrounded on the stage by lesser chiefs, all in war bonnets and other regalia, Chief Plentycoats said:

"Since I became a citizen and my people were made citizens, what we are going to do, when we are going to vote for and if we are going to vote intelligently.

"We are weighing our men, and as head chief of the Crow and your neighbor, I ask that you keep whisky away and don't go among my people and urbe them. Put it up to us intelligently, and if we realize that the man you are putting up is the right man, we will vote for him without whisky or money."

"When you come to us in the next few days, tell us the truth, don't misrepresent your man, so that we who are newcomers in suffrage can vote intelligently two weeks from now."

The vote next month of the Indians of Montana—their first casting of the ballot—was pledged to Coolidge and Davis. The vote of

CONSERVATIVES OUT TO SHATTER DAWES SCHEME

General Ludendorff Again Runs for Reich

Architecture—Music News—Art—Motion Pictures

Minneapolis Architects' Exhibit

Minneapolis, Oct. 20.—Special Correspondence
ARCHITECTURAL exhibitions are of value in at least two ways: they are of interest to the public; and they serve as indexes to the progress being made by the architectural profession in the particular locality represented.

Until this year exhibits of architectural work have been infrequent and spasmodic events in Minneapolis. The ones that have been staged were handicapped by lack of space and of proper setting, and for the most part did not receive the attention they deserved. Only local architects near the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects attempted an exhibit of wider scope than any previous one. The second conference of the Sixth Regional District of the American Institute of Architects, held in Minneapolis Oct. 16 and 17, provided the occasion for assembling the work of architects from the several mid-western states included in the district. The exhibit, formally opened at the time of the conference, remained open to the public until Oct. 18. The Studio of the Dayton Company provided a suitable setting, and the public was more numerous than ever.

More room would have been an advantage. Limitation of space compelled the Chapter to confine the exhibits to members of the Institute. Chapters only.

An "Architectural

young sculptor, David K. Rubin.

Among the exhibitors, other than those already mentioned, whose work is deserving of mention were: Harry Lawrie and Clark & Clarke of Omaha; Proudfit, Bird & Rawson or Das Moller; Clausen & Krause of Davenport; O'Meara & Hill of Holyoke & Jerome; Edwin H. Lundquist, D. Littlefield, Rosen, and William Ingemann of New York and St. Paul; and Tyrie & Chapman, Morell & Nichols, Magney & Tisdale, Louis B. Bersbach, Larson & McLaren, Clyde W. Smith, Long & Thorshov, and Maine & Brown of Minneapolis.

ROLLIN C. CHAPIN.

State Symphony Opens Its Season in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Let them say all the unfavorable things they please about Josef Stransky as an interpreter of symphonic works. Mr. Stransky comes up smiling, never once losing his temper, and the players at his disposal and with an enthusiastic public applauding him. They may send him packing from the leadership of the oldest instrumental organization in town, and all that, here he stands at the head of the youngest, as firm in his position, no doubt, as any other man of his calling here. They may tell us that he possesses not sufficient gifts for directing the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, but he proves a pretty good conductor for the performances of the State Symphony Orchestra, which was organized by an audience assembled in Carnegie Hall tonight, when that institution opened its season.

Everything Mr. Stransky does, his detractors will perhaps declare, turns out to be a Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner or Strauss festival, complete or partial. That must be admitted, make of it what they will. Of Mr. Stransky's four favorite composers, Wagner was the one in evidence this evening. A group of Wagnerian numbers comprised the second half of the program—the "Rienzi" overture, the "Dream" study without the vocal parts of the "Tannhäuser" overture. Possibly the State Symphony conductor should be chided for chivalry in presenting the last-named work, which is so much the special property of Willem Mengelberg. What will Mr. Mengelberg do, may we not ask, when he comes to New York late in the winter, to take his turn as one of Mr. Stransky's successors in the Philharmonic, if the "Tannhäuser" overture, and if perchance also his other great "display piece," Liszt's "Préludes," is all he has?

H. Robert Schmitz, the pianist, appeared in Aeolian Hall this evening, presenting the prelude and fugue in A minor of Bach, as transcribed by Liszt; the B minor sonata of Chopin, the sonatina, Op. 16, of Rousset, studies by Skymawski, and other works. Schmitz may fairly be regarded as another Busoni, he so compels interpretation out of traditional channels and makes it run in new yet direct and rapid courses. To say nothing of the completed appearance of his building, and they are also a great help to the architect in his study of the problem. Because of their cost, however, models have usually been permissible only in work of some magnitude. An interesting solution of inexpensively made models was shown in several instances by the Wrights, Smiths, Stevens, Dunwoody and others by Frederick M. Mann. They are the work of Miss Bartholomew, made out of blue line prints of architect's working drawings and colored to give something of the actual color scheme. By tilting the roof, one may glimpse the interior arrangement, somewhat after the doll-house manner. A more pretentious model of Blake School, executed by LeRoy Grumbein from plans by H. H. and B. G. as an engineering exhibit, did also a plaster-model of the richly carved main entrance to Dunwoody. Inimitable by the same architects. This was modeled by John K. Daniels. Accompanying a perspective of the new University of Minnesota Stadium, planned by Frederick M. Mann and Associates, was a model of its memorial tablet, the work of a prominent

use of Models
Perhaps the best possible means of preliminary presentation is by scale-models. Models enable the layman to visualize very accurately the completed appearance of his building, and they are also a great help to the architect in his study of the problem. Because of their cost, however, models have usually been permissible only in work of some magnitude. An interesting solution of inexpensively made models was shown in several instances by the Wrights, Smiths, Stevens, Dunwoody and others by Frederick M. Mann. They are the work of Miss Bartholomew, made out of blue line prints of architect's working drawings and colored to give something of the actual color scheme. By tilting the roof, one may glimpse the interior arrangement, somewhat after the doll-house manner. A more pretentious model of Blake School, executed by LeRoy Grumbein from plans by H. H. and B. G. as an engineering exhibit, did also a plaster-model of the richly carved main entrance to Dunwoody. Inimitable by the same architects. This was modeled by John K. Daniels. Accompanying a perspective of the new University of Minnesota Stadium, planned by Frederick M. Mann and Associates, was a model of its memorial tablet, the work of a prominent

W. F. T.

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IN THE PUBLIC GARDEN, BOSTON. DRAWING BY HAYLEY LEVER

San Francisco Music Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—(Special Correspondent)—Arthur Bliss, com-

poser of the "Color Symphony," ap-

peared yesterday on tour

with Louis Gravereux, who sang in the Curran Theater for

an audience of confirmed admirers.

His admirable accompanist, Arpad Sandor, introduced here an in-

triguing set of Hungarian folk songs polytonally transcribed by Bela Bartok.

R. C. B. H.

Art in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Honor is due to the Better Community Movement, Art Extension Committee of the University of Illinois, Lorado Taff, chairman, and Mrs. Mary E. Aleshire

of the Picturesque Illinois movement, for the representative gathering of 500 paintings in oils by artists of Illinois, a gallery of the Chicago Society of Etchers and a special wall of works from the Business Men's Art Club, at the Exposition Park on the Lake Shore Drive, at the Illinois produced exhibition under the auspices of the Illinois Association of Commerce.

To consider paintings, sculpture, and graphic arts for advertising as genuine products of Illinois opens a new train of appreciation among business men. With statistics of corn and cattle manufacturers and mines, the Better Community Movement accepts products of the imagination. The paintings were invited from every art center in the state and club women got their cars to drive to remote neighborhoods to carry them away.

A portrait of William V. O'Brien, a native son of Illinois, painted by Louis Bettis, has a place of honor on a great wall. In the half a thousand canvases there are many good portraits. The National Academicians, Oliver Demmett Grover, a son of Illinois, Carl Kraft, Rudolph Ingerle, long president of the Chicago Society of Artists, George Frank, Pauline Palmer, Arvid Nyholm, among well-known names, are shown well.

A. F. Brooks, the dean of Chicago

painters, who came here in the fifties, was present at the founding of the Art Institute, and now is past fourscore years, hangs a good recent painting.

Down-state farmers and their friends from small towns talk of art galleries in connection with schools and museum. The eighty photographs of sculpture in Illinois shown by Mr. Taff, show how mid-

state communities enjoy sculptured monuments chiefly of a patriotic nature. Prizes were given for the "Hundred Beauty Spots of Illinois," and these have led to the asking for more forest preserves, since the State has a line in its code making it possible the voting of citizens for funds to set aside parks for the people.

L. M. McC.

Drawings by Fougaize

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Fougaize is the nom de plume of one of England's most refreshingly humorous draughtsmen.

An exhibition of his original drawings are now on show at the Fine Art Society, Bond Street.

The wit exists in the topsy-turvydom of serious things, the humor in the line by which they are drawn. The first quality is that which makes us all laugh at serious aspects of life when once they are approached from certain angles. The second quality is that which makes Fougaize a real sportswriter, for it is necessary that any writing should be added to his drawings, or even titles, for that matter, for they are irresistibly funny in themselves.

Many of the drawings are embellished with a delightful sense of color. None of his work has the biting sting of the satirist.

I cannot imagine how the going in pins fours can be so loud in his behavior after he has once been treated in a Fougaize drawing, and yet people go on wearing plus fours and all the rest of us continue to do and say those things in all seriousness which appear ridiculous when Fougaize has brought them to our notice.

His work is well enough known in Punch and many other periodicals but the astonishing thing about the drawings, purely from the point of craftsmanship, is that the artist never uses Chinese white. They are the cleanest, most workmanlike and seriously good drawings imaginable; in fact, to me, one of the really funny things about the exhibition is Fougaize's seriousness in being funny. And I have no doubt that is why he is so good.

S. K. N.

Among the Photoplay Makers

Hollywood, Oct. 8.—Special Correspondence

A NUMBER of new pictures have gone into production at the William Fox studios. Tom Miz is working on "Dick Turpin," his first costume picture, with Kathleen Myers, a new comer to the screen, playing opposite him and Jack Blystone director. Emmett Flynn is directing a screen version of "The Maurier's play "The Dancers," an adaptation of Bret Harte's "Tennessee's Sportsmen," under the direction of George O'Brien and Dorothy Macmillan in the leads. Rowland V. Lee, is directing "In Love with Love," with Marguerite De La Motte, Alice Forest, Will Wallington, Harold Goodwin, Mary Warren, and William Austin. Henry Otto is on location at Santa Cruz filming scenes for an elaborate picture called "The Folly of Vanity," with Billy Love in the leading role. Edmund Lowe is working on a picture called "Ports of Call" under the direction of Dennis Clift.

Charles Ray will soon finish photographing his new picture, "The Desert Fiddler," under the direction of R. William Neill. Playing in the film with him are Betty Blythe, Barbara Bedford, Jack Coagrove, Victor McLaglen, Charles Murray, David Winter, Clyde McAtee, Joseph Kilgour, Don Marion and Louise Dresser.

J. A. B.

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EDUCATIONAL

Dr. Vinson Proposes Consolidation of Cleveland Colleges

Cleveland, Ohio

VISIONS of a great university which in scope, in service to the community and the Nation, and even in size shall one day rival Harvard, Oxford and Cambridge are the motivation of Dr. Frank E. Vinson, recently inaugurated president of Western Reserve University. He disagrees with the school of educators which advocates limitation of numbers in the higher educational institutions, and urges that schools prepare for ever-increasing enrollment.

"For more than a generation," Dr. Vinson pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "we have been urging equality in education; utilizing every means to educate our young people so as to make them fit. Now that the tide of students has risen in and filled our schools to overflowing a reaction has set in, and a cry is being raised in some quarters that some selective distinction must be made so that leadership may be developed ready to take command in any crisis. I feel that this attitude is mistaken. Let education become widespread—universal; it is a foundation on which the leaders may stand firmly."

The great universities, which Dr. Vinson foresees, should be based on the "unit system." In the various colleges composing the institution would be lesser subdivisions of 500 students, complete within themselves, easily managed, and affording the individual student greater direct contact with the source of his learning than is true in larger groups. This, too, without rearranging the curricula would permit of enlarging of the university as demand justifies, and in any one direction which might develop more rapidly than the others, without necessitating expansion of the entire institution.

Consolidation a First Step

The first step in this direction, Dr. Vinson believes, should be the consolidation of the present educational institutions now in Cleveland. This is the plan of the commission which has made an educational survey of the city for the Cleveland Foundation. It would involve not only the amalgamation of the Case School of Applied Sciences and Western Reserve University, but would include the School of Education, business and administration schools and others now operating independently.

Dr. Vinson calls attention to the fact that in no sense would the autonomy of any of the individual institutions be interfered with; the plan would mean the elimination of some present overhead expense and co-ordination of effort such as has been accomplished in the instance of Adelbert College, which is a part of Western Reserve University with its own faculty, board of trustees, etc., but with Dr. Vinson also president of it.

"I am going to start a school of transportation," Dr. Vinson says. "Surveys of schools all over the country have shown that from 60 to 75 per cent of their student bodies are drawn from within 50 miles of the school. This means that the majority of students for one reason or another, go to a school which is near their homes. When we consider that in the metropolitan area of Cleveland there are 45,000 high school graduates sent out each year, something of the size of the field can be appreciated."

The number of these students are of foreign extraction, without any education or intellectual background. There has never been, within the 50-mile area of possibility, schools equipped to care for more than a minute proportion of these prospective students. That is one of the great problems facing a large university in Cleveland, and one which I believe will be solved by the plan at present under consideration. It affords an unrivaled opportunity to assimilate these foreign-descended youth into the intellectual life of our country."

The formation of a school such as this will in itself be an experiment. It has been proved conclusively by Chicago and other cities that with a nucleus such as we have here can be built a great university center by the co-ordination of the work of all the contributing factors."

Not Entering Too Young

Dr. Vinson was asked if students in the present generation were not entering universities too young, before it was possible for them securely to decide upon their life work.

"I do not believe so," he replied.

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New York Pupils Write Civics Book

UNUSUAL among textbooks is one written by the high school pupils of New York City and published under the title, "Our City, New York—a Textbook on City Government." The idea of having high school pupils so familiarize themselves with their city government as to be able to write a textbook was originated by Frank A. Rexford, and

woven enough narrative to make it entertaining. The text is well illustrated with photographs of present-day conditions.

"Boston, the Place and the People," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, is a 1924 printing of a book published in 1902. Although in the last chapter the city's accomplishment in public works is reviewed, the recital is mainly historical one.

Entirely different is "Buffalo's Textbook" edited by John F. Barry and Robert W. Elmes, one-half of which is devoted to industrial and commercial subjects other than a description of Buffalo's city government and educational institutions.

The book is different in that it deals not only with present conditions but with the why's of Buffalo's development. This book has been adopted by the department of education for use in the public schools of Buffalo.

Still another type is "Your Washington and Mine," written by Louis Payson Tatman. It is written in the standard style of a textbook and is mainly descriptive of the capital city.

"The Story of Detroit," published by the Detroit News and written by George E. Catlin, Librarian of that paper, was designed not as a text but as publicity material. It is a narrative of the growth of Detroit from the time of Cadillac to the present day. Among the outstanding figures who have helped to build Detroit are presented Piquette, Tom L. Johnson, Algers, Ford, and the Dodge brothers.

Officials Find Better Ways to Audit College Accounts

Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE IMPROVEMENTS in methods of auditing college and university accounts in the last few years are resulting in more advantageous use of educational funds in many educational institutions, says H. J. Thorkelson of the General Education Board of New York City, who was chairman of a recent conference of treasurers and secretaries of 24 colleges and universities at the University of Chicago.

Study of a textbook on "College and University Finance," by Trevor Arnett, vice-president of the University of Chicago, published three years ago, has led to standardizing methods which were formerly haphazard and unsatisfactory. Mr. Thorkelson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Explaining the origin of the conference, the secretary general said:

"In its work of administering financial aid to colleges during a period of 20 years, the General Education Board found many cases where the accounting system was inadequate to show the fiscal status of the college. Colleges often asked the board to help them establish a system on a better basis. This aid was given individually for years until those who sought aid were called together for the seminar."

Net Embittered

Chatting with a native merchant in the Oaks Rotary Club, Mr. Jacobson had a significant illustration of the woeful lack of American understanding. As this Japanese put it, most people in the United States think only of Japan in terms of jinrikisha-men, geisha girls and kimono; while to the Japanese, America is represented by tourists, missionaries and business men.

Contrary to general belief, the recent exclusion act adopted by the United States against Japan has not embittered the Japanese, according to Mr. Jacobson. He says that he was warned by friends just before the board to help them establish a system on a better basis. This aid was given individually for years until those who sought aid were called together for the seminar."

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Ladies' Expensive
Kates M. Smith Mary Caldwell

The book was prepared under his supervision.

This experiment achieved an admirable piece of work, and "Our City—New York" can be used to advantage not only by the high schools of New York, but those in other sections of the country.

The word textbook in the subtitle may lack appeal for the older reader, yet the sprightly style of the work is different from a textbook and is instructive and interesting reading for the younger. While it is not suitable in style as a text, it is written by hundreds of high school pupils, each school having prepared a chapter. Certain bits stand out as unusually attractive, the chapters, for instance, on "The Port of New York" and "The Public Regulation of Buildings."

The theme of the book is the civic accomplishment of New York, both past and present, and throughout is

verified by an impartial body.

SPECIALLY PRICED

Mr. The Christian Science Monitor, reader.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Ancient Scroll of the Sky

W^{HERE} the authors of those memorable lines in the books of Isaiah and of the Revelation wrote of the heavens "rolled together as a scroll," they little dreamed that their magnificent Oriental imagery would be carried down through all ages and climes, appealing in solemn grandeur to the imagination of men. Yet from the days of the Psalmist when it was written, "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handwork," down to the present hour, to the poet's eye at least, "the glorious canopy of light and blue," has seemed to bear singularly intimate and mysterious records of deepest import. By day or by night the hieroglyphics of clouds and stars have spoken unutterable things to men of sensitive natures.

It is one of our contemporaries, Alfred Kroyerhov, who has given new and exquisite form to the ancient and haunting image. In the poem, "Old Manuscript," the sky is conceived as

That beautiful old parchment
in which the sun
and the moon
keep their diary.
To read it all,
one must be a linguist...
But to feel it,
one must be an apostle:
one who is more than intimate
in having been, always—
the only confidant—
like the earth
or the sea.

Somewhat of cosmic insight, surely, shines in these lines, something of the feeling of awe in the presence of the pageant of the heaven's splendors, which made men turn naturally and irresistibly in the dawn of history to the worship of sun, moon, and stars.

Something of the same breathless mystery breaks forth in Masséde's stanza,

I could not sleep for thinking of the
sky
The unending sky, with all its million
stars
Which turn their planets everlast-
ingly
In nothing where the fire-haired
comets run.

It can be no wonder, then, that humanity has eagerly sought to wrest some meaning from the inscrutable inscriptions in the heavens. From prehistoric times the profusion of bright planets gleaming forth from immeasurable space and moving in the same majestic order unchanged through the centuries, has been felt to be no mere fortuitous confluence of star dust, but intricate symbolic design. Such ancient belief, which has by no means disappeared even in "enlightened" times and which forms the basis of much of the mysticism of astrology, alchemy, and crystallography, has prodigiously the clouds spread their varying forms over our earth. Their beautiful figures may represent, may symbolize, or may spell out actual words, whatever the imagination may desire. Like the stars and meteors by night they form shining symbols on the gigantic scroll of the heavens. Upon their unfolding leaves one may learn to decipher some meanings in the book of the universe.

A Frosty Day

Grass afraid waits still; the
rainbow all is draped with rime,
Flower-patterned pine around the
larch.
Cloud nor breeze dissipate the
clime.

When the waves are solid floor,
And the clouds are iron-bound,
And the sun coulches in arched east,
And the rag-languaged a-ground.

Ye stars which are the poetry of
Heaven,
If in the bright leaves we would
read the fate,
Of man and empire—'tis to be for-
saken.

That in our aspirations to be great,
Our destinies overleap their mortal
state.
And claim a kindred with you, for
ye are
A beauty and a mystery, and create
In us such love and reverence from
afar.

Lord de Tabley, from "Select
Poems."

The Man With the Broom

He swept with a graceful circular
movement and a genial rustling sound
as the twigs of his broom
glittering pile shook restlessly. The
whole tall leaves together into
a universe; his hands were a man
smocked overall; and a long golden
brown scarf that hung like a
neck and twirled as he turned his
head, and formed an archway, and the
leaves that had fallen were more in
number than those that remained above.
One could look up into the
twigs and study the design of each
individual leaf separately, and won-
der at the delicate craftsmanship of
it all; little wind-blown, copper-
colored, hanging at the corners
of the room, of the ceiling, shadows
and the glories. Autumn, wheel-
away its last of yearnings to an ac-
complishment of peculiar little
rusty harmony of three recurring
notes.

A last went leaping over the wet
grass—a string of leaves; the whole
glittering pile shook restlessly. The
whole tall leaves together into
a universe; his hands were a man
smocked overall; and a long golden
brown scarf that hung like a
neck and twirled as he turned his
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rusty harmony of three recurring
notes.

Golden Moonrise

When your eyes gaze es-ward
Piercing through the dim
Snow descending nightfall,
On the outer rim

Where the deep, blue silence
Touching sky and sea,
Hast thou seen the golden
Moon, the silent?
Seen the great battalions
Of the stars grow pale—
Melting in the magic
Of her silver veil?
I have seen the wonder,
I have felt the balm
Of the golden moonrise
Turn to silver calm.

William Stanley Braithwaite, in
"The House of Falling Leaves."

"Remember now thy Creator"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE wise man of old found out
that a material sense of man's
existence is vanity, and altogether
without profit. His final summary
was, "Let us hear the conclusion of
the whole matter: Fear God, and
keep his commandments: for this is
the whole duty of man." Having ob-
served the untold discords and evils
inherent in the false sense of exist-
ence which mortal entertain, he saw
the deep need of the right education
of human thought out of this wrong
sense, with its attendant evils, into
the spiritual understanding of man's
true spiritual existence. And with
this in view, he counseled the young
to give the subject of God and His
creation their early consideration,
before they had grown into the false
beliefs held generally by mankind.

He said, "Remember now thy Creator
in the days of thy youth, while the
evil days come not, nor the years
draw nigh, when thou shall say, I
have no pleasure in them."

The wise today need not, as did the
wise of old, investigate the false ma-
terial sense of existence to find out
the unreality of it and to learn what
the actual Life of man is; for the
truth of man's harmonious spiritual
existence, as well as the unreality of
all that is mortal and material, has
been revealed and explained, and is
today widely demonstrated in Chris-
tian Science. Any sincere seeker for
Truth may therefore find it there,
and begin to understand and enjoy it.

In Christian Science the study of
God and His creation furnishes a
host of interesting and instructive
truths, some of which may be at once
apprehended, accepted, and held in
thought with lasting benefit. Chris-
tian Science has brought to light and
reaffirmed the great Bible truth, which
is repeatedly declared in the first
chapter of Genesis,—namely, that the
creation of God is good, expressing
the goodness of God. Commenting
on this truth in the Christian Science
textbook, "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes
(p. 525): "Everything good or
worthy, God made. Whatever is value-
less or baseless, He did not make,—
hence its unreality. In the Science of
Genesis we read that He saw every-
thing which He had made, 'and
it was very good.'

Christian Science has fully shown

that the first record is the true one,
the record which teaches that every-
thing proceeds from God, divine
Mind, "from above," and is wholly
good; whereas the second account
is to be recognized as the material or
mortal belief about creation. This
is brought out in Science and Health
(p. 527), where Mrs. Eddy writes:

"No one can reasonably doubt
the purpose of this allegory—this sec-
ond account in Genesis—is to depict
the falsity of error and the effects of
error. Subsequent Bible revelation
is coordinate with the Science of
creation recorded in the first chapter
of Genesis."

In this allegory everything is
represented as growing "out
of the ground," or "from beneath."
(Science and Health, p. 528), and is
far from expressing the goodness of
God; for the false belief of man,
herself presented, immediately fails
to obey God and is proved a sinner,
—the unlikeness of God.

As the Science of creation is ap-
prehended through Christian Science
and occupies one's thoughts, it takes
effect in human experience, and false
material beliefs give place to the true
sense of man's spiritual existence,
which is thus progressively revealed,
understood, and enjoyed. Whoever
undertakes to persevere in this divine
endeavor will find that Christian Sci-
ence is simple to understand and to
prove. He will no longer look away
from God to drugs or material meth-
ods for help and healing, because his
help and healing are always at hand
in the true understanding of God and
man, as the Bible records of healing
and present experiences in Christian
Science-healing abundantly prove.



Patsch, in the Austrian Tyrol

Moorish Architecture in America

What the Arab carried with him
across the straits from Africa—his
Oriental concept of the sphere of
woman and his blank-walled houses
to shut her away jealously from a
saying world—the adventurous
Spaniard scattered into another
hemisphere. In some of its most
striking attitudes, therefore, Spanish
America is Moorish America.
Its Oriental quality is visible in-
stantly to one who is familiar with
outward aspects of the East.

The habitations of those who in-
herit Moorish tradition mirror an
Oriental distrust, both of things ex-
terior and within. The forbidding
walls, adjoining others along the
narrow canyon of Spanish-holed
doors: the iron-grilled windows—
these are at least symbolical, and
certainly they were more
or less.

Essential to the Moor's felicity is
water. His paradise places with a
myriad of fountains. The exact degree
of wealth is to be measured by the
amount of water he possesses; his
reservoirs and canals, and the size
of the oases and gardens they water.
The patio, therefore, is another un-
questionable Moorish inheritance.
And something essentially Oriental
gives character to the dense and
occasionally tropical foliage of this
walled oasis visible through iron
bars and common flowering plants to
the outside.

Usually there is a somewhat
shrubbery of low-growing, and the shrubs
are bit formal and crowded, but
undeniable freshness and beauty
of habit, even the poorest of these
conventional gardens.

The foliage is varied, ranging from
evergreen and common flowering plants to
scrubby and small trees.

Some household pet usually in-
habits the patio, and rarely is this
leisurely retreat without the song of a
bird, either captive or at large.

Carroll K. Michener, in "Habits of
Insects."

It is less remarkable that Spain
should have retained this visible
impress of its Mohammedan con-
querors than that the exotic mold
should have been passed on to the
new world. The fact is proof of the
thoroughness with which Moorish
ideas had found permanence in
Spanish thought. And the result
has become a habit of mind.

The Moor in Africa made his
streets narrow to outwit the blister-
ing sun. The parching summers of
southern Spain seemed to him to re-
quire the same expedient. In such
a city as Seville, therefore, one may
walk through principal thorough-
fares so wide that the width of
Morocco capable of being cut out
of the sun at midday by means
of short tongues of awning stretched
out from one house wall to another.
Even in Toledo, most northerly of
the Moor's outposts, where summer
brings fainter reminiscence of
the desert's breath, there are the
same attenuated, accoladed streets.

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shrubbery of low-growing, and the shrubs
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UNDERTONE OF STOCK MARKET STILL STRONG

Good Demand for Railroad Shares—Industrials Move Forward

Stock prices continued to forge ahead at the opening of today's New York market, with buying orders scattered over a broad list of rail and scattered shares.

Accumulation of the oil stocks was limited by a further decrease in crude oil production. U. S. Steel and General Electric moved counter to the general trend.

With professional traders disputing their stand against short interest in special stocks, the general list strengthened on expanded trading, despite the development of a few weak spots.

American Woolen was hammered down 3% points to 55¢ and Bethlehem Steel sank back to its 1924 low price of 37¢.

Railroad shares responded to the announcement that freight traffic for the month ended in October was the lowest of the year.

High-grade issues, especially, were in demand on a rising scale. New York Central advanced 1% to 124. American Water Works 8 per cent preferred jumped 3 points and American Can, Pacific Oil, Houston Oil, Fleischmann and Goodyear preferred moved 1 or 2 points higher. General Electric recovered from its early losses of 5¢.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

The morning market appeared to be a two-sided affair, with the major activity in the downward movement. Reduction of sugar supply of sugar in certain European countries contributed to the further weakness of sugar shares. American Sugar Refining touched a new low at 35¢, and American Beet Sugar duplicating its low of 35¢.

The break in American Woolen, which was extended to nearly 1/4 points, was based on rumors that the company would be forced to take a loss in the readjustment of its inventories.

The general list tended downward after the first batch of buying orders had been absorbed, but steam labor when active again sent steel, Lake High Valley up 1% to 63¢, and a renewed demand appeared for the petroleum shares.

Kansas City Southern rallied two points in reaction of its September earnings report.

Call money renewed at 2 per cent.

Bullish outbursts in individual shares. Marshall Motor, A rising 3 points to 144, and Fluorite, turned to 72¢ in high figures, seemed to raise prices in the general list, although various railroad shares showed increasing heftiness, notably St. Louis, San Francisco, Western Pacific, and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, beginning. General Asphalt, Woolworth International Telephone & Telegraph, Postum Cereal and Pacific Oil made rapid strides upward.

Bond prices fluctuated within narrow limits, tows with the main trend upward. Fresh impetus was given to buying of railroad issues by the report of record car loadings for the week ended Oct. 11.

The demand increased Illinois Central, St. Paul, Kansas City Southern, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Pere Marquette and Denver & Rio Grande Western lines, although maximum gains were limited to a point. Industrial and rail stocks, including Wickwire 7s and Otis Steel 8s, were about the only outstanding heavy spots.

Liberty bonds drifted irregularly, but foreign obligations held firm.

The closing was generally firm, with a number of stocks decidedly strong and others showing some weakness. On the whole, most industrial and rail stocks showed a gain. The coppers stiffened in the later dealings. American Wool and New Haven were heavy. Sales aggregated \$600,000 shares.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow: Gold, London, £1.20; Boston, New York, \$20.00; Outside com'l. paper, \$3.60-\$3.65; Year money, 4%-\$4.50; Current com'l. 4%-\$4.50; Individ. com'l. loans 4%-\$4.50; Today, 4%-\$4.50; Bar silver in New York, 70½¢; Bar silver in London, 35½¢; Bar silver in London, 35½¢; Mexican dollar, 50¢-\$50.00; Canadian ex. dist., 71,000,000 par.

Clearing House Figures

Spot, Boston—New York, \$710,000,000; \$23,000,000

Renewal rate, 1%; Outside com'l. paper, 3%-\$4.50;

Year money, 4%-\$4.50;

Current com'l. 4%-\$4.50;

Individ. com'l. loans 4%-\$4.50;

Last previous, 4%-\$4.50;

Bar silver in New York, 70½¢;

Bar silver in London, 35½¢;

Bar silver in London, 35½¢;

Mexican dollar, 50¢-\$50.00;

Canadian ex. dist., 71,000,000 par.

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston—Delivery

Prime Eligible Banks—Under 20 days, 2%-\$2%; 20-30 days, 2%-\$2.50;

Less Known Banks—Under 30 days, 2%-\$2.50;

Eligible Private Banks—2%-\$2.50;

20-30 days, 2%-\$2.50;

40-50 days, 2%-\$2.50;

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Boston—3%; Chicago—3%; New York—3%; St. Louis—3%; Minneapolis—3%; Cleveland—3%; Minneapolis—3%; Richmond—3%; Dallas—3%; San Francisco—3%; Amsterdam—3%; Paris—3%; London—3%; Berlin—3%; Stockholm—3%; Copenhagen—3%; Christiania—3%; Tokyo—3%; Wien—3%; Lisbon—3%; Helsingfors—3%; Warsaw—3%.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figure:

Sterling: Current, £1.20; Parity, £1.20; Premium, £1.20; Discount, £1.18; 60-90 days, 2%-\$2.50;

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UNION CARBIDE EARNINGS PAY FOR EXPANSION

Leader in Its Field Has Big Working Capital—New Plant at Cleveland

Earnings of Union Carbide & Carbon Company in 1924 are expected to be fully as large as those of 1923, when net profits were \$16,044,414, equal to 16.08 a share on the present 2,658,725 m. par share outstanding at present on a \$5 annual dividend basis.

The company will bring into production a new plant at Cleveland, subsidiary of the National Carbon Company, at Cleveland, O. The output will be principally electric dry batteries, including radio and flashlight batteries. The main reason of interest in the plant is the increase in the number of batteries for radio sets, which totals approximately 2,000,000 last year. National Carbon is one of the largest producers of 25 batteries in the country.

The new plant will make possible a great expansion of battery production, as it comprises 450,000 square feet of manufacturing space with 8½ acres of land.

Union Carbide & Carbon covers a diversified field among the great industries, but as it is not listed on the New York Stock Exchange, it is not so well known at its size and scale of operations. In contrast to the Union Carbide Company, a large manufacturer of calcium carbide, the National Carbon Company, a large manufacturer of carbon products; the Union Carbide & Carbon Company, a large producer of calcium carbide, the Electro-Metallurgical Company, the largest producer of ferro alloys used in high-grade steel in the country; French-Lite Company and a number of other subsidiaries.

Makes Good Progress
Union Carbide & Carbon Company was formed in 1917, but had only made its earnings public in 1921. The following table shows the progress made in earnings, working capital position, cash notes payable and property account:

Year	1921	1922	1923
Net earn.	\$18,264,114	\$11,711,114	\$16,044,414
Par share	4.45	4.45	4.07
Divid.	5,504,443	4,824,490	4,015,725
Cash in bank	5,775,450	7,082,875	50,157,725
Worth cap.	40,808,114	40,588,065	39,981,811
Cash pay.	1,785,216	1,881,925	1,921,049
Property	107,345,855	101,600,230	93,944,855

*Nine months.
Not including cylinders for compressed gas carried at \$22,973,672 in 1922.

Not including power machinery, undivided interest in joint and paid-in capital of \$88,501,067 in 1922.

Strong Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows cash within striking distance of total current liabilities and a working capital ratio better than five to one. The current assets, payable in 1924, stand at \$5,522,112, including some bank loans have been cut to \$2,309,221, the lowest level consistent with the volume of business. Other current liabilities are \$2,722,446 for accounts receivable and \$2,722,446 for accrued taxes.

These are \$2,238,550 worth of bonds and mortgages outstanding which include \$4,424,000, 6 per cent mortgagable on the Forty-Second Street and Madison Avenue buildings, several times the amount of the \$1,165,000 Electro-Metallurgical Co., \$1,602,250 Michigan Northern Power Co. and \$181,000 Union Carbide & Carbon Company purchased out of \$471,000 in preferred stock of subsidiary outstanding.

Because of the constant new developments and resources in which it is engaged, it is difficult to estimate how much it spends large sums every year in research work and plant expansion. The Linde Air Products is being expanded by the addition of new plants for the production of gases.

On account of heavy freight charges on the large steel cylinders used in shipping gases a chain of 27 plants and 47 warehouses in industrial centers is necessary.

Expands Through Earnings

The expansion recently has been paid for out of earnings. In the last three years our earnings have more than doubled around \$15,235,450 although fixed assets have been increased to \$107,345,855 from \$88,501,067. This increase in property account does not show the actual increase in investment, estimated at \$5,504,443, equal to \$2.45 a share on the common, was written off as depreciation in 1923, and a like amount in 1922 out of earnings.

Large sums are also spent by subsidiaries which are not necessarily fully reflected in the consolidated balance sheet. Investments in subsidiaries increased to \$6,761,546 in 1923 from \$4,000,000 in 1922.

In view of the known conservative policy of the management, it is reasonable to assume that actual earnings show a larger margin over dividends than the figure shown above on the common stock as since last year the dividend rate was increased to \$2 from \$1.40 a share.

This increase would hardly have been made unless justified by surplus larger than those shown. The present market value of the stock is becoming common among well-run industrial companies.

Holds 26 Plants

Union Carbide & Carbon has a total of 26 separate plants and factories and many warehouses and distributing stations.

The oldest of the separate companies is the National Carbon Company, founded in 1876 to make carbon for street arc lights. It has 18 plants, including the new Cleveland Works. Two are devoted to making large carbon electrodes and two to tungsten.

The other plants of the company make Columbian dry cells, Eveready radio and flashlight batteries and other electrical equipment.

The Linde Air Products Company, founded in 1914, has two large plants, making calcium carbide used mainly in the production of acetylene for which new chemical uses are being developed, through the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division of the company.

The French-Lite Company, originally made gas for automobile head lights but now makes storage batteries and electrolytes. It has 12 electrolyte and two battery plants.

Other plants are Hayes Steelite Company, making reinforced steel for high grade machine tools and bearings; the J. B. Colt Company, making lighting apparatus; the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, making organic chemicals; Onward Acetylene Company, making acetylene generators and pipelines; Parsons and the Michigan Northern Power Company, generating 40,000 horsepower.

NAME OF DIRECTOR REPORT

London, Oct. 22.—The name of James Webb, who has come to take

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1000 P. M.)

	High	Low	High	Low
Alex. Rubine Co. '00	107	106	106	105
Amer. Fis. Ins. Co. '00	104	103	103	102
Amer. Ag. Chem. Co. '00	104	103	103	102
Amer. Art Metal Co. '00	107	106	106	105
Amer. Chain Co. '00	106	105	105	104
Amer. Smelting Co. '00	105	104	104	103
Amer. Shear Co. '00	105	104	104	103
Amer. T. T. Co. '00	104	103	103	102
Amer. T. T. T. Co. '00	104	103	103	102
Amer. W. Paper Int. Co. '00	105	104	104	103
B&G Corp. '00	104	103	103	102
Ansonia Corp. '00	104	103	103	102
Armour & Co. '00	104	103	103	102
Armour & Co. '01	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '00	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '01	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '02	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '03	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '04	104	103	103	102
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B&G Corp. '09	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '10	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '11	104	103	103	102
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B&G Corp. '73	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '74	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '75	104	103	103	102
B&G Corp. '76	104	103	103	102

NEBRASKA LITERACY BOARD BEGINS STATE-WIDE SURVEY

Federal Census Shows 13,784 Unable to Read and Write
County Committees to Make Systematic Search to Locate All Persons Needing Instruction

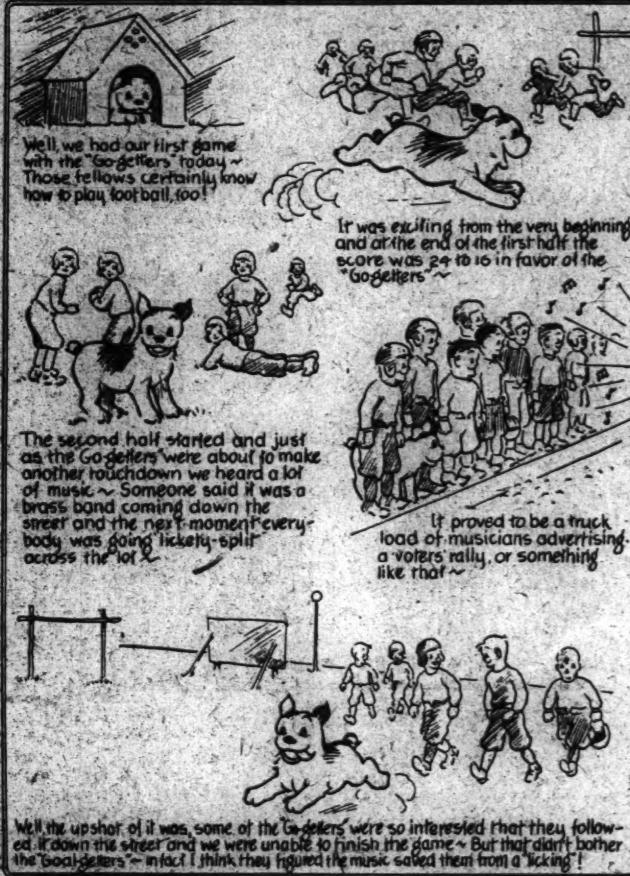
LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A systematic effort to reduce the number of illiterates in Nebraska has been begun by the state illiteracy commission which came into being through executive appointment. The first task set by the commission is a state survey to locate each person who cannot read or write. Then means will be sought to reduce the number. John E. Maitzen, state superintendent of education, explains:

The principal work of the commission will be in the large centers of population. The federal census showed a total of 13,784 in the state who were classified as illiterates, and of this number little more than 3,600 are in the two cities of Lincoln and Omaha. The members of the commission are of the opinion that the number is not nearly so large. The test is whether a person can

not read any language and cannot write his or her own name. This office will send cards to representatives of the commission in each county together with a set of instructions in plain English to establish a county committee to undertake in a thorough way a survey of the county. The committee will be made up of the county superintendent of schools in each county seat town, a member of the American Legion, and a representative of the women's clubs. These will select the fifth member.

When we have this list at hand we believe we can better estimate our problem, and be able to recommend to the Governor the legislature and to the various educational authorities some definite training or methods of instruction that will reduce illiteracy in the State to the minimum. Our report must be ready 60 days before the legislature meets, and our recommendations will be communicated through the executive office.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



G. Hayler Says Facts Prove Dry Benefits

Prohibition Said to Provide College Careers as Well as Bank Books

HULL, Eng., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Guy Hayler, president of the World Prohibition Federation, delivered an important address at the autumnal gatherings at Hull of the United Kingdom Board of Hope Union in the City Hall. He said:

Prohibition has proved itself to be a children's charter of liberty, wherein we find the rights of the child too long neglected, at last fully established and worthily respected.

With the shutting off of \$2,000,000,000 from drink into more useful channels, a veritable social revolution has been created in the market according to the trade and business journals which reach us. No child can be better fed, better housed, better clothed and better educated without the fact regarding itself in the commercial concerns of the everyday world.

The child who is physically better cared for has been better educated. That is the result of the new law as the splendid testimony of hundreds of inspectors and teachers stands foursquare with the facts to prove it. Thousands of boys and girls now, in high school and college, are to work in former days would have come only the ordinary elementary education. In this connection we may note with gratification that the American Association stood out in its annual report (1923-24) the tremendous increase in the savings of school children. No one can deny that the potent factor in the social life of the people of the United States is this great social emancipating measure of prohibition.

MR. DOLLAR ENVISAGES WORLD TRADE SHIFT

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Addressing a joint meeting of the board of trade and the Canadian Club, Robert Dollar, internationally famous as the head of the Dollar steamship interests declared that in 20 years the commercial center of the world will shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

He stated that the tonnage passing through the Panama canal had exceeded 2,000,000 tons this year through the Suez Canal, and advised the people of Vancouver to take advantage of this stirring situation and predicted that this city would become a great manufacturing center.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ECONOMICS

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia government has commenced its program of fiscal economy with a comprehensive reorganization of the financial department and the resulting release of a number of officials removed from the department have been appointed to reduce the overhead cost of administration. These measures are the first real move in the direction of economy that has been made in the Province for many years.

INTER-DOMINION TRADE INCREASES

Canada Grants Preference to South African Union

OTTAWA, Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The logical result of Great Britain's rejection of the plans of the British dominions for imperial preference is being seen in closer trade agreements between the dominions themselves. The recent preferential trade pact between Australia and Canada has resulted automatically in giving South Africa the same fiscal concessions.

General Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa on Saturday cabled the Dominion Government here as follows: "Assume rebate of duty under recently concluded agreement with Australia applied to Union (of South Africa) produce and manufactures."

The following reply was sent today by George P. Graham, Acting Prime Minister: "Produce and manufactures of Union of South Africa receive full preference granted to Australia."

Under the British preference arrangement Canada is obliged to give the same concession to the other dominions with whom the preferential tariff is in operation and, as one of the two or three items of import from South Africa is raisins and dried fruit, the purpose of Premier Hertzog was simply to confirm the trade through Vancouver.

A total of 320,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, barley, oats and rye was shipped overseas during the crop year, compared with 362,000,000 bushels in the previous year.

Curiously, despite the numerous regular steamer services between Canada and the United Kingdom, less than 15 per cent of this traffic

The change is due to the greater utilization of the St. Lawrence route, and the development of the grain trade through Vancouver.

A total of \$20,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, barley, oats and rye was shipped overseas during the crop year, compared with 362,000,000 bushels in the previous year.

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